

## THE TREATY HERE.

The Document Delivered by the Returned Commissioners

LATE SATURDAY EVENING

To the President—It Makes a Very Bulky Manuscript—Only an Informal Ceremony Attended its Reception by the Chief Executive—The Commission's Work now Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President McKinley received from the American peace commission late Saturday evening the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. In presenting this momentous document Judge Day, as chairman of the commission, said that it represented the earnest efforts of the American representatives at Paris, and that it was submitted with the hope that it would redound to the peace, credit and glory of the American nation. Accepting the treaty from the hands of Judge Day, the President responded with heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the commission as a body and to the members individually. He spoke of all that had been accomplished and of the happy method by which difficult questions had been adjusted. The formal ceremony of delivering the treaty to the President occurred in the Blue room, and lasted half an hour.

The commission arrived here from New York on a special train at 4:20 p. m. A great crowd of holiday excursionists filled the railroad station, and in order to avoid the jam the special was run on a side track where the officials had an opportunity to leave the train before it entered the depot. Chief Clerk Michaels, of the state department, was on hand as representative of Secretary Hay, and quite a number of officials from the state, war and navy departments, as well as friends and relatives, were there to greet them. As they stepped from the train there was general handshaking and congratulation, and then the party was escorted to carriages and driven directly to the White house.

It was noticed that as Judge Day and his associates came from the train they were unaccompanied by any sort of luggage or documents. But John E. Moore, late assistant secretary of state and legal adviser of the commission, carried with him a huge yellow case. This case never left Mr. Moore's hands, for it was the peace treaty which the commission was bearing to the President. Four of the commissioners—Day, Reid, Davis and Frye—took the first carriage to the White House, and soon thereafter Senator Gray, the remaining member, followed, with Mr. Moore and the precious leather case. The ladies of the party also proceeded to the White House and joined the commissioners as they went before the President.

Secretary Hay was with the President when the party arrived at the White House. The first greeting was quite informal, the President coming to the private vestibule which leads to the several drawing rooms. Judge Day was the first to grasp the President's hand, and then followed the personal exchanges. The President remarked on the vigorous health of all the members. In the meantime Mr. Moore and his precious bag had arrived in the outer corridor. Before going inside Mr. Moore opened the case and from it took the treaty, in a morocco binding, about the size of a large encyclopedia. Then, joining Senator Gray, they proceeded together to the private vestibule. Mr. Moore carrying the treaty under his arm.

All the members of the commission being now assembled, the President led the way to the Blue room. Besides the President, Secretary Hay and the commissioners, there was present Arthur W. Ferguson, who, as official interpreter, had been through the arduous labors of the commission when the American and Spanish representatives were together, also Messrs. Hay and Gray, sons of the secretary and senator, and several ladies of the party respectively. The President stood at the further end of the room while the party ranged around him. Taking the treaty, Judge Day addressed the President in the manner already alluded to. His remarks were quite informal, and impromptu, brief, dignified and to the point. In assuring the President of the satisfaction the commission felt that its labors were ended in such a way as to give promise of the welfare of the country. After the President's response some time was spent in informal discussion of the trip, and then all of the commissioners except Judge Day departed. The latter remained with the President for dinner.

Mr. Reid returned to New York. Senator Gray went to his home in Delaware, and Senators Davis and Frye remained at their homes in Washington. It was stated after the delivery of the treaty to the President, that it would not be made public at present, the usual courtesy to the senate requiring that it should be submitted to that body before being made public. In the meantime it will remain in the custody of the state department for safekeeping, although copies of it will be in the hands of the President for such consideration as may be needed.

It is the impression that with the submission of the treaty to the President, the official existence of that body will have terminated. Should that be the case, which is scarcely conceivable, for further negotiations on any of the subjects touched by the treaty, it is said that this will either be done by direct negotiation with the Madrid government, or through an entirely new commission.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the commissioners were enabled to complete their work in Paris in almost exactly the time redited by Judge Day, the president of the American commission, before he left the United States, although there was a complete change in the instructions relating to at least one most important subject included in the treaty while the commissioners were in Paris.

It is expected that the treaty will be submitted to the United States senate almost immediately after the reassembling of Congress.

Senator Gray, the only Democrat on

the commission, admitted that he had an opinion concerning expansion. "I have no doubt," said he, "that there is a sober, thoughtful opinion in this country against expansion—there must be. The treaty merely gives us control of the situation, we can do as we please. We can keep the Philippines or not, as may be determined in the future."

Senator Frye said that at the opening of the session in Paris the Spaniards first wanted us to get out of Luzon. That was refused to do. Then came a squabble about the Cuban debt. We were not inclined to pay that, and after a hard fight of days and days our opponents finally yielded to our claims and signed the treaty, which I have no doubt will be ratified by Congress."

## POSTAL STATISTICS.

Interesting Figures About the Post-offices of the Country—How the States Rank—West Virginia's Position.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, made public at the opening of congress, shows that there were at the close of the fiscal year 73,570 postoffices in the United States, 3,816 presidential and 69,754 fourth-class. The net increase in the number of postoffices for the fiscal year was 2,548.

The report says: "The state having the largest number of presidential postoffices is New York, with 336, followed by Pennsylvania with 284, Illinois with 257, Iowa with 212, and Ohio with 208. The states having the smallest number of presidential postoffices are Wyoming and Nevada, with eight each, Utah with ten, Arizona with eleven and Delaware, Indian Territory and New Mexico with twelve each.

"The states having the greater number of fourth-class postoffices rank as follows: Pennsylvania heads the list with 4,871, New York next with 3,294, Virginia with 3,297, Ohio with 3,175 and North Carolina with 2,898.

"The states having the smallest number of fourth-class postoffices are, the scale rising as follows: Rhode Island 135, Delaware 160, Nevada 173, Arizona 190, Wyoming 295."

A very interesting table in the report is one showing the compensation of fourth-class postmasters by states. In this table Massachusetts heads the list, showing an average compensation for her fourth-class postmasters of \$335.62 per annum, followed by Rhode Island, \$319.36, and Connecticut, \$283.48.

The state showing the smallest average compensation for her fourth-class postmasters is North Carolina, \$85.72; the scale rising with Tennessee, \$88.08, second, and Alabama, \$92.74, third.

Another very interesting table sets forth the amount expended per capita in the use of the mails by the people of the various states. In this list Massachusetts stands first with an expenditure of \$2.30 per capita in the use of the mails, New York second, expending \$2.27; District of Columbia third, \$2.16; Colorado fourth, \$1.93; Connecticut fifth, \$1.80. The states ranking lowest in this table are South Carolina, 25 cents per capita; Mississippi, 34 cents; Alabama, 35 cents; Arkansas, 37 cents; North Carolina, 41 cents.

The total number of appointments made during the fiscal year was 25,653. The report sets forth the fact that a large number of inspectors were detailed to apprehend deprecators upon soldiers' mail and to take charge of stations established for the purpose of distributing mail to the soldiers.

Another feature of the report is the postal facilities for Alaska. Inspectors were detailed to re-organize the mail service in this territory, which resulted in the establishment of a line of post-offices from the Canadian border to the sea, a distance of about 2,600 miles, and many other needed improvements were made in the mail service in Alaska upon the recommendation of these inspectors.

A number of recommendations are made by the fourth assistant postmaster general, one being that a severer penalty be provided for employees of the service who may be found guilty of embezzling or destroying newspaper mail.

Another recommendation is that more stringent statutes be enacted covering the transmission of "green goods" and obscene matter through the mails, and that a special stamped envelope of superior material, of the denomination of ten cents, be adopted in lieu of the



W. C. WHITNEY AND HIS KINGLY TITLES.

He Makes a Big Deal in Electric Light Stock, and Becomes the "Electric King."

If William C. Whitney did not possess a red cent he would be rich, but his wealth would be in names, for he has the agreeable distinction of being "king" of more enterprises than any other living man.

Of late Mr. Whitney has been brought more conspicuously before the public by the purchase of a number of electric light companies, at a cost of \$25,000,000. This makes him a new king in finance, a rival in power to John D. Rockefeller—a rival possible billionaire.

A famous writer once said: "If a rich man does not entertain he is called 'stingy.' If he does not go to church he is called a hypocrite. Neither of these accusations can be deservedly laid at Mr. Whitney's door. He does not only entertain, but does so lavishly. He also attends church, and gives fabulous sums to charity.

As a sportsman Mr. Whitney is known the world over. His horses are the finest on the turf, and the private race track on his Long Island country spot is the most complete in existence.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO TROOPS.

This picture shows the gallant Ohio boys who have just arrived in Havana. They have landed from the transports, and are marching to the outposts to enter upon military duty. Although Cuba is now a free country, it is by no means a peaceful one, and the Ohio boys may see some sharp work. It is feared that the Spanish guerrillas may attempt to make an unpleasant demonstration before leaving the Island, and the troops were dispatched there to prevent any serious outbreak.

present system of registering letters. Many losses occur in the mails because of the poor quality of the envelopes in which the articles are enclosed. A strong envelope of the value of ten cents, as a registered envelope, is recommended instead of the registry stamp.

It is also recommended that all money order offices be inspected annually, which would be a radical extension of the inspection system and would doubtless be of great advantage to the service.

The report shows a total of 33 presidential postoffices in West Virginia. Of the postmasters in these two resigned, the commissions of 15 expired, eight removed and one became presidential in grade during the year. One is grade 1, eight grade 2, 24 grade 3. This rating has been changed since June 30.

Of fourth-class postoffices the following statistics of West Virginia are given for the year ended June 30, 1898: Resignations, 12; retired at expiration of four years, 23; removals, 56; deaths, 2; established, 137; discontinued, 25. Total cases, 67.

West Virginia, according to the report, ranks 32 in the list of states with presidential offices, the highest number (300) being in New York, and the lowest (one) in Alaska. The state has 1,606 fourth-class non-money order offices, 212 money order (fourth class) offices, and seven limited (fourth class) money order offices.

Pennsylvania heads the list of states, numerically, in fourth-class postoffices, having 4,871; the District of Columbia is at the foot of the list, with 12. West Virginia is fifteenth in the list, with a total of 1,825, and leading such states as Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The gross receipts of postoffices in West Virginia for the year ended June 30 last were \$663,622.09. The state ranks

39 in the list of states and territories in expenditure per capita for use of the mails, the average being 64 cents. There were 75 postoffices in the United States in 1790; in 1898 there are 73,570.

## Three Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 25.—James Milan, who for many years was train watchman for the Baltimore & Ohio at the Despard mines, two miles east of this city, was yesterday afternoon struck by an east bound freight train, and instantly killed. At the time of the accident Mr. Milan was walking the track, and being deaf could not hear the approaching train.

Joe Dougherty, a miner, who is employed at the Despard mines, boarded the east bound express train here at the Baltimore & Ohio depot with the intention of stealing a ride, and when the train had reached the mines he attempted to alight, and in doing so jumped over a high embankment, and received injuries from which he died an hour later.

A teamster named James Cromwell was struck by a freight train two miles west of Bridgeport, and received injuries from which he will die. His right arm was cut off, and his shoulder and body badly bruised.

## West Virginia Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Representative Dayton has introduced petitions from the following persons, in each case asking that claims be referred to the court of claims: Heirs of W. M. Burr, Jefferson county; heirs of Thomas Hite, Jefferson county; heirs of John F. Shaul, Jefferson county; heirs of J. W. Briscoe, Jefferson county; heirs of John H. Allstadt, Jefferson county; heirs of Jacob H. Snapp, Berkeley county; heirs of Samuel Wright, Jefferson county; heirs of Edward S. Reese, Jefferson county.

Representative Dorr has introduced petitions as follows: Of James A. Lemick, Fayette county; John W. Warden, Raleigh county; heirs of Washburn McVey, Fayette county; heirs of Jarrett C. Huddleston, Fayette county, and heirs of Jacob Harper, Raleigh county, all asking for reference of claims to court of claims.

## Treasurer Kendall Convalescent.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 23.—The many friends of State Treasurer Kendall will be glad to know that he is now able to sit up a little while each day and attend to some business. He contracted a severe case of typhoid fever about the middle of November and has been very low. He will not be able to be at his office for duty before the 1st of February.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon, and it is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by druggists.

ONLY \$6.00 to Cincinnati via Ohio River R. R.

## Good Winter Reading.

For farmers in the Eastern states is now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, free of charge to those who will send their address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

The finely illustrated pamphlet, "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

## BEFORE USING.



For information call or write to PROF. BIRKHOFF, 527 Race Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth Streets, (Room 10), Cincinnati, Ohio. For Sale by C. R. GOSTEE, Druggist.

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The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.



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## BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is very prevalent. It generally begins with a common cold, attended with cough, hoarseness, soreness of the lungs, tightness of the chest and difficulty in breathing. If not cured, it becomes dangerous—thousands die from bronchitis annually. Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for this disease; it relieves the cough at once, cures expectoration, and cures in a few days.

## Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will promptly cure Bronchitis. Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

## HAIR

Can be grown on heads which are as bald as the one shown here on left side, as that is one of myself, showing how bald I have been for nine years, and now have a full and complete head of hair, as you can see by the cut of the right side. Of course, the head must not be shiny bald. This can be done.

**DOES YOUR HEAD ITCH?**  
If so, this germ is lurking in your scalp; the one you see here is thirty-five thousand times its natural size, but this is just as it looks under a microscope; they can be found in most scalps where the hair is coming out. Prof. Birkholz has found as many as 300 in one scalp; they destroy the hair, and will only breed where dandruff exists or the head is kept warm by hat wear. Ladies have them also, but the head and hair to ladies and gentlemen and will tell you as to whether or not your hair can be made to grow. Ladies will be attended by a Lady Specialist.

The remedy is sold and diseased scalps treated at the office.

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